RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Progress of Christianity. We ascertain from an address delivered at a public neeting held in this city on the 12th inst., in behalf the American and New York Sunday School Union, tat missionaries have been at work during the year i twenty-three different States, and the work has kely been inaugurated in Europe. Seventeen lindred and thirty-one new schools, with 70,000 holars, have been organized during the year, bedes aiding 6,600 others, with 397,000 scholars. One the Northwest has organized during ne years 240 new schools (not 2,400, as published ne of the daily papers). This missionary can ount more than fifty churches that have grown out these schools. Some 20,000 new schools have been rganized during the past twelve years. Eighty to

istics show, live and become permanent centres of religious induence. The society is in want of funds. The United Presbyterians of Hoboken, N. J., have just bulit a mission chapel in Hudson City, a grow-ing suburb of Hoboken, and the house was formally ed for divine worship the 6th inst. Rev. Rober Armstrong will take pastoral charge of the congregation assembling there.

The new building of the Second Presbyterian church, Princeton, N. J., was dedicated the 3d inst., Rev. Dr. Charles Hodge preaching the sermon in the morning and the Rev. Dr. James McCosh in the after-

Last June the Presbytery of St. Clairsville organ-ized a small church of nine members. They united with the Methodist brethren in the building of a union church, which was dedicated last month free

of debt.

Rev. R. H. Richardson, D.D., formerly of Newburyport, Mass., was installed paster of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday evening, December 2. Dr. Hall, of the First church, presided, and the introductory services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Manning. Professor Shields, D.D., of Princeton College, preached the sermon from 1. Cor. 1, 18—"The preaching of the Cross the power of God."

from i. Cor. i. 18—"The preaching of the Cross the power of God."

On the communion occasion last Sabbath in the Pourth United Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, Rev. J. M. Cockins pastor, fifty-free applicants were admitted to membership, forty-five on profession.

In Flemington, N. J., a Baptist church just completed at a cost of \$43,500 was lately dedicated. Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, preaching the sermon. Dedications of Baptist houses of worship have also taken place in Rockford, Ill., and in Cheinnati, Ohio, by the Ninth street church of that city.

At Malden, N. Y.; West End, N. J.; Statedale, Penn, and Grand View, Iowa, Methodist congregations have lately dedicated new houses of worship.

New German and English churches have been recently consecrated in Youngstown and Alleghany county, Penn.; in Stephenson and Richland counties, Ill.; Sandusky county, Ohio, and Victoria, Texas. Also Norwegian churches have been dedicated in Minneschick county, lowa, and Long Prairie, Ill. The Lutheran Observer gives accounts of the dedication of Lutheran houses of worship at North Liberty, Jowa, and at Buckhorn, Pa.

In Chicago, on the corner of Wabash avenue, and Thirty-first street, a new Presbyterian house of worship, completed at a cost of \$16,000, was lately dedicated. Still another has been consecrated in Liberty, Ohio.

The Reformed Church of Chicago, under the pas-

Ohio.
The Reformed Church of Chicago, under the pas-

toral care of Rev. James Demarest, Jr., dedicated their new house of worship the 29th ult. The edifice is 67 by 100 feet. When fully completed it will have

cost \$75,000.

The Congregational Church in Flint, Mich., organized last autumn, has grown from forty to one hundred members within the year. On Sunday, November 22, it dedicated a chapel which will sent five hundred persons and cost about \$8,000. The sermon was by Rev J. W. Hough, of Jackson; the dedicatory address by Rev. Frank P. Woodbury, the pastor.

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The Methodist church in the distant city of Anstin, Nevada, has signalized itself by crecting a costly brick house of worship at an expense of \$50,000. The first Presbyterian church in Philadelphia has chosen five ladies to be deaconesses in that church. Rev. Dr. Palmer states that since the 1st of May last the American Congregational Union has paid nearly \$12,000 to twenty-six churches, and they stand pickged to fifty-three other churches, to rearly \$22,000 more. The opening of new States—especially of Massouri, Kansas, Nebraska and California—to Christian effort and the advancing tide of population makes the demands for assistance in the building of church edifices continually more urgent.

Chicago contains about 160 Protestant Evangelical churches, of which twelve are Methodist, ten New School and eight Old School Presbyterian; but the population gains on the churches. The Congregationalists and Old School Presbyterians have each a theological seminary. The Methodists have the Northwestern University, with a productive fund of \$200,000, and the Garrett Eiblical Institute. The Baptists have the Douglas University.

In North Alabama the Baptists are said to be numerically stronger than any other denomination. In this region there are ten associations, with a membership of 12,000; including Old Baptists the number 212 and the ministers 160.

In Boston there are six Presbyterian churches—i. e., three United, one Reformed and two Old School Presbyterian churches. All of these churches have been founded since 1846 and all of them have now settled pastors.

The following is from the Independent:-A corre pondent informs us that, in spite of Dr. McCosh's claration that the halls of Old Nassau should b open to students without distinction of color, the tanic spirit of caste exists among a large portion of the students. "The 'democratic' pulse. beats high and Southern chivalry nourishes in tew Sabbaths past the students have been treated to lectures in the afternoon by our excellent President, Dr. McCosh. These are considered free and any one attends them who desires to do so. There are generally a number of theological students in the audience and among these we have noticed a fine intelligent looking black man, now in attendance at the seminary. The sight of this man in their midst made sore the eyes of the democratic brethren and caused their hearts to ache at this evidence of negro equality. A cold shudder thrilled their whole being as they beheld a seat, which perchance had been filled in former years by some defender of "the lost cause," now held by a man whose skin was black, and who, instead of the seal of aristoracy, had but the seal of manhood on his dusky brow. To remedy this evil, as well as to relieve their burdened consciencies (?) a petition has been drawn up and signed by sixty or seventy students, to be presented to the faculty of the college. It prays that an edict may go forth from said faculty which shall prevent henceforth and forever similar outrages upon democratic dignity. This paper was originated by some of the very men who fought to keep the negro in bondage, and, failing to do this, would now deprive him of every right as a Christian and a man which makes liberty sweet to the soul. Of the meanness of this act we cannot speak in litting terms. Suffice it to say that some of the subscribers, a little above the level of their brethren, found their rows in viviling up so fast that they withdrew their names from the odious paper."

Religion in California.

The General Association of California has just issued its Minutes, from which the following facts are gleaned:—The amount raised for charities among the Congregational churches the past year was nearly \$10,000. The value of their church property is set down at \$225,000. The amount raised for church erection and the payment of church debts has been nearly \$27,000. Amount raised for current expenses, \$44,000. This denomination has \$6 Sunday schools, with \$500 scholars. The number of baptisms during the year was 118, \$5 of which were of infants. The present membership of the church is about 2,000, the increase of the last year being 170. The number of ministers is \$4, ten of whom have been installed as pastors. The largest church is the First, in San Francisco, which has \$58 members; the smallest, that of El Dorado, which has but four. The number of preaching stations where churches have not yet been formed is five. There has been a gain of four churches, five having been organized and one disbanded the past year. The absentees from the churches number 202. Ten persons have been excommunicated. The pastor longest settled in his present field of latter is the Rev. George Mooar, D.D.; second oldest, Rev. J. A. Benton; the third, L. E. Dwinell, D. D. among the Congregational churches the past year

A Jewish Silver Wedding.

The Hebrew Leader, of the 1sth, furnishes the following:-On Saturday last, 12th Instant, Mr. and Mrs. Lee celebrated their silver wedding at their residence, No. 228 West Twenty-first street. After twelve o'clock noon crowds of our coreligionists might have been seen directing their steps towards the residence of the respected couple, in order to present to them their congramilations and wishes for their future welfare and their blessed working in our midst. In the evening the jubilant pair were serenaded by the gentlemen of the choir serenaded by the gentlemen of the choir of the Thirty-fourth street synagogue, Congregation imai Jeshurun, of which Mr. and Mrs. Leo are prominent members. When they had concluded several very well rendered songs they were cordially invited to the hospitable house of Mrs. Leo, and to partake of refreshments lavishly spread on the neavily laden festive board. Friends and visitors poured in until a very late floar, and the pleasant task was continued even for the ensuing days. On Wednesday evening last a very select party—relatives and special irleads—mostly young and unmarried people, had assembled at the pieasant parior of Mrs. Leo. The most beautiful and accomplished of our youth had met here, and it was, indeed, a rare treat, when, glancing at the forms of these delightful visions, here engaged in conversation or joining the mazes of the dance, which was only intercupted by short intervals, filled with delicious vocal music, indulged in during the greatest part of the evening. A sumptuons supper was partaken of after twelve o'clock, and the delicacies offered duly reinhed by the numerous guests. The host and nosters, as well as their

amiable daughter and son, were indefatigable in add-ding to the enjoyment and comfort of their friends.

A New Zealand Bishop of the English Church

on the Real Presence.

The Bishop of Duredin (New Zealand) arrived at this port from Europe a few days since on his return to his diocese. The Leicester (England) Journal reports a sermon delivered by him a short time prior to his leaving England, on the occasion of "an inaugural service" in connection with the English Church Union at St. Margaret's, Leicester. The augural service" in connection with the English Church Union at St. Margaret's, Leicester. The Bishop, comparing the Evangelical and Catholic movements in the Church, said that to the clergy who headed the Evangelical movement belonged the honor of having revived in the English Church a deep and true yearning after their Saviour and God. "But," he added, "the views of those who took part in the Evangelical movement with regard to the truth were partial, sometimes even distorted. The Church's claims, for instance, were almost entirely lost sight of. The sacraments and sacramental ordinances, public offices of the Church, and, indeed, all outward forms of religion, were depreciated. The Evangelical movement taught men to seek for Christ. The Catholic movement teaches them where to find Christ-teaches them to find Him in the blessed sacrament of His own body. No longer do we speak as if the presence of Christ was a mere figure of speech, a matter depending on the warmth of our feelings or the strength of our conviction. We have got beyond that. We have been taught by the Church, our mother, whose voice we have learned to respect, what the incagnation really is, and how that wondrous mystery is brought near to us day a tre day through the media of the sacraments. We know, as they know who went before us, how that Christ suifered for us, and that on this great atonement, long ago wrought, all our hopes of heaven depend. But we have learned, by God's mercy, what they missed, or at any rate imperfectly grasped—viz., how that the stancement is made available for our salvation. We know in whose blood we were washed in holy baptism; we know whose pierced hands were laid on us at confirmation and who offered Himself for us and gives Himself to us in the holy Eucharist. We know that it is but dear Lord's own personal presence, that it is His own work in His Church, with which He has promised to be to the end of the world, that is producing such wondrous effects around us. All the signs of life that have been of laic so man

Important Legal Decision on a Religious

Question. We find in the Chicago Local News the report of a decision by Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, that is of considerable importance. A majority of the members of the Presbyterian Church in Bloomington voted to connect themselves with the New School body. The minority brought the matter into court, with two questions to be determined—First, whether the majority were competent to make this change in the relations of the church; second, whether the right to vote upon such a question should not be confined to members of the church and denied to those who are simply members of the corporate society. The Circuit Court, before which the case was first tried, decided that the act of the majority was legal, because "it was not perverting the church property to the teaching of new doctrines, but connecting itself with another branch of substantially the same church." Upon the second question the decision was that "the right to vote should not be confined to church members; but, upon a question affecting the property of the congregation, the right of persons not members of the church who have largely contributed to the erection of the church and the support of its minister to a voice cannot reasonably be questioned." This decision of the Circuit Court was sustained by Judge Lawrence. the New School body. The minority brought the

minority was legal, became "it was not perverting the church property to the teaching of new doctrines, but connecting itself with another branch of substantially the same church." Upon the second question the decision was that "the Deriv plant of the congregation, the right of persons not members of the church who have largely contributed to the erection of the church and the support of its minister to a voice cannot reasonably be questioned." This cannot reasonably be questioned. This cannot cannot reasonably and the cannot cannot reasonably and the cannot canno

fessor Doane, author of "Silver Spray," led the or-

A writer in the Boston Congregationalist speaks of a parish up in Berkshire county "that has not been ashamed to employ a faithful, laborious, godly pastor for the amazing sum of 2000 per annum since

pastor for the smazing sum or 1200 per annum since April, 1854, till last spring, when they decided to turn him out to 'pasture' as being too old to answer their purpose any longer. He is guilty of the crime of being sixty-three years old, a brother graduate of Dr. Todd, but five years his junior." The Spring-field Republican fears there are a great many parishes around the country equally mean, and it ought to know.

The Annual Meeting of Plymouth church, Brooklyn (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's), was held on Friday evening, December 11. The report of the officers shows the present number of members to be 1,797; the pew rents to have been about \$50,000, and the donations for various benevolent purposes during the past year, \$40,000. The church has built a meeting house for its mission school at an expense of \$60,773. Following the example of the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, three deaconesses were chosen.

A pretty good story is told of the sou of a distinguished Berkshire divine, who one Sunday had exchanged with a not very powerful preacher. The young man attended church in he morning, but not showing an inclinion of go again, the preachering in the afternoon? "Well, if guess not;" dryly responded the youth: "I hear poor preaching showing to meeting in the afternoon?" "Well, if guess not;" dryly responded the youth: "I hear poor preaching showing the rent of the was catechizing. The young lasty blushed and hesitated. "Will you not tell me" urged the clerzyman. "I don't want to tell his name," said the ingenuous girl, "but I're no objection to telling you where he lives."

The Macon (Ga.) Journal learns that the Jews contemplate building a temple in that city for their worship. The Hebrews of Augusta have it in view to erect a new synagogue.

The Especapal clergy of Philadelphia, who sympathize with the principles of the Evangelical societies, held a meeting immediately on hearing of the tragleal death of the Rev. E. J. Parvin of the Educational Society, and Rev. F. R. Rising, of the Church Missio

burg, ananimously resolved to make a reply to the Pope's address to Protestants and appointed a committee for the purpose, it is to be made on the basis of the Lutheran Confessions, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the faith and policy on which the General Council rests.

The Rev. Laban Clark, D.D., of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Church, died at Middletown, Conn., on Saturday night, 28th ult. He was nearly ninety years of age and with only one or two exceptions the oldest Methodist minister in the country.

was nearly ninety years of age and with only one or two exceptions the oldest Methodist minister in the country.

The death of the Rev. Henry Hardie, a member of the Presbytery of Winchester and agent of the American Bible Society of North Carolina, is announced. The Rev. Joseph Smith, D. D., died at his residence in Greensburg, Pa., on the sth instant. His father and grandfather were ministers. The deceased was for a time the President of Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio. Twenty years ago he published a series of articles over the signature of "Westmore-land," on the early history of Presbyterianism in Western Pennsylvania. A few years later he published that valuable historical work entitled "Old Redstone." Recently he has contributed interesting historical "Reminiscences" to the Benner, and at the time of his death he was intent on writing extended notices of several distinguished elders of the church of that region.

There have been thirty one Protestant missionary societies engaged in the work of Christianizing China, who have sent out 338 missionaries. There have been sixteen translations of the Bible into the various languages and dialects; nearly 800 tracts and books have been made and published, and over 200 publications in English relating to missionary work. There are probably over 3,000 Chinese in good and regular standing in the Christian churches. The work at all the ports where it has long been established is rapidly extending into the surrounding country.

The Hebrew Leader learns that steps are being taken to consolidate Arnon and Independent Lodges together under the name of Arnon Independent Lodge. The Moravian missionaries have penetrated 700 miles into the interior of Australia, among the aborigines. The matives there are a more vigorous race than those found farther south, being tall and very savage. They are said to be fond of human fiesh, and often kill their children for the sake of eating them. Their conduct toward the missionaries was at first very friendly. Toward the end of human

police soldiers alone saved them from a horrible death.

The Jewish Messenger of the 18th says:—We perceive that in London they have commenced baking matzos for the ensuing passover, having to bake for 60,000 persons. Our bakers supply at least twice that number, and they will not begin much before Purlim-The difference is, we are a much faster people, working by machinery, and this we suppose for several reasons is objected to by those who have charge of the matter in England.

Rev. Dr. Boylan, of Crosserlough, Ireland, is at present in this city. He lectured this week at Hartford, and will deliver his only lecture in this city on January 7, at the Cooper Institute. The subject will be, "The Temporal Power of the Pope." Father Boylan is a very eloquent speaker, and his addresses on "Tenant Rights" were very popular in Ireland.

Seven Jews were elected to Parliament, all of them liberals. One, a conservative, was defeated.

THE REIGN OF SHEIDIA.

Another Chapter of Despair and Death-Sal cide of a German Gentleman in St. Louis.

only strengestered to kill himself, but he was only laughed at for what were considered wild and insincere statements.

He carried his determination, however, into effect. He purchased some morphine, as the most agreeable deadly narcotic to take. The last seen of him was on Monday evening, when he was observed going in his room. On Tuesday night a friend called at the room, but got no answer to knocking at the door, and he did not try to open it. Yesterday morning Deputy Marshal Osterhorn called to serve a subporna upon Flebich to attend the Criminal Court. He appears to have followed the same course as the other person, and left the subpæna at Mr. Boesenberg's, a shoemaker, next door, to be given to him.

Suspicion was aroused that all was not right, and officers Shaw and Botticher were communicated with. They came to the place and found the door unlocked. They opened it and were met by an overpowering stench. On entering they proceeded to the bed in the corner. Here they found the body of Flebich covered with clothes and quite dead. Decomposition had set in rapidly and made ravages with the appearance of the deceased, who was a strong, heavily built and full bearded man. The room was by no means scantily furnished, and the deed. On the table were placed, under weights, a letter explanatory of the cause of the rash act, and making various bequests, and a biography of himself. The deceased was thirty-six years old.

The decoased was thirty-six years old.

The decoased was hottifed of the suicide and an inquest was held. Mr. Praedicow, the deputy coroner, made a post-mortem examination, and after the witnesses had been examined the jury returned a verdict in at the deceased died from an overdose of morphine, administered by his own hand.

Some morphine was found near the deceased. The following is an extract from the autobiography of the deceased in Marriesses had the deceased. The following is an extract from the autobiography of the deceased in Marriesses had been examined the jury returned a verdict that the

The following is an extract from the antobiography of the deceased:—
My name is Paul Frederick Piebich, son of a forester at Oberndorf, in Wurtemberg. Born March 3, 1832. Married the daughter of a man named Gack, who kept the bookstore in Rottenburg. Her name was Mathida Gack. We were married on the 21st of November, 1864. We have had two children; one named Caroline Natalia, born November 3, 1865; the other is Charies Adolphe, born January 10, 1867. Wife died on Thursday, November 11, 1868, at 12715, of typhold fever. She was thirty-two years, ten months and two days old.

Then followed 144 pages of brown tissue paper closely written in eloquent and learned German on his life, misfortunes and the causes that prompted him to the sad but premeditated end. In his latter he disposes of trinkets to his children and desires the autobiographical sketch to be sent to his people-in-law.

The following is a free translation of the letter.

him to the sad but premeditated end. In his letter he disposes of trinkets to his children and desires the autobiographical sketch to be sent to his people-in-law.

The following is a free translation of the letter that accompanied the life-sketch he had written with so much thought and care:—

St. Louis, Dec. 12, 1368.

It is four weeks since the death of my beloved wife Matilda, and words cannot express my sorrow for her. Her memory has haunted me for the past four weeks, and my mental anguish grew worse every day. At our marriage I determined we should live together forever, but now the fortunes of my life being frustrated, and all my life's efforts rendered miserable, I now die by my own hand. I would have done so on the death of my beloved wife had not love for our children deterred me. I hoped my circumstances would improve that I might be able to rear and educate my children, but fate seemed against me. I have given away my poor children, and hopelessness of ever being able to regan them or their love prompts me to the act. I regret not having my children by me as I die that I may kiss them goodby. I bequeath my best love to my children, and pray to God that He may give them good health and take them under His protection and lead and guide them through their lifetime. I pray God to give them a longer and happier life than their mother or I have had. Both these gold rings (beside this letter) are the wedding rings of their parents. I want the larger one to be given to Adolphe, and the other to my danghter Natalla. I desire my children never to part with these rings, as they will prove a monitor to them through life. The two photographs of their mother are to be given, one to the boy, and one to me girl. The photograph of myself let it be given to my daolphe. The children are with Mr. Schoettier, and to him i give my thanks and dyng blessing, and beg of him to be a mither to the poor orphats. The box containing a Outholine prayer book I bequeath to my son. My biographical sketch I desire sent to the fasher

MURDERS.

Three Months' Record of Murders in the Enstern, Middle and Western States-A Parallel Record Not to be Presented in the Southern States-Ku Klux Klun and South-ern Desperadoes Nowhere in the Criminal Catalogue.

We give below a brief recapitulation of the murders committed in the Eastern, Middle and Western States since the 1st of September last. Had we wished to swell the list of horrors we might have added to this catalogue quite as many additional wicked imitations of the murderous programme of Lucretia Borgia, to say nothing of the fearful catalogue of infanticides—a crime equally barbaric and fearfully on the increase in this country, and particularly in the New England States, the putative grand head centre of our national morality. The record of murders in the Southern States, and chiefly in the unreconstructed ones, where special laxity of morals is supposed to exist, is not more fearful in its nature and extent than can be presented at any time for the same period in the other States of the Union. The Ku Klux Klan, with all its secret and barbarous atroctites and all the desperate deeds of Texan and Arkansean desperadoes, do not present an aggre-gate of crime surpassing that of the Northern and Western States, all the assertions of ultra radical and rabid radical newspapers to the contrary not withstanding. Our record begins with New York crime as she is in enterprise and wealth and everything that goes to make a State and people great.

NEW YORK.
SEPT. 4-New York City.—Henry C. Lyon, proprie tor of the liquor saloon No. 91 South street, was shot at his store by R. W. Hopson. He lived but a few moments. Hopson, who was immediately arrested, has since been released on ball to await his trial.

SEPT. 6-Fast New York .- John Williams was beaten to death on the Hunterfly road. His alleged

beaten to death on the Hunterfly road. His alleged murderers, John and Magnus Clancy and Thomas Rooney, are under arrest awaiting trial.

SEFT 8-Near Poughkeepsie.—Henry Keren, while on a riding party with some gentlemen and lady friends remonstrated with a drunken man for hanging on to the back of the wazon. The latter drew a knife and stabbed Keren in the abdomen, causing his death almost instantly. The murderer, who proved to be a man named William Duyvel, took refuge in flight, but was soon captured and will soon be tried for the murder.

SET. 13-New York City.—Robert G. Watson and Thomas Murphy had an altercation in a Canai street lager beer saloon, which ended in the latter fatally stabbing the former. Murphy was at once arrested and will soon be brought to trial to answer the charge.

ner.

Nov. 30—New York City.—Norman L. Johnson was stabbed at No. 178 Forsyth street by his wife. Jealousy was the cause. He died on the 7th inst. She is under arrest, having been proved guilty of his murder by a coroner's jury, and is awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

Nov. 30—John G. Wyng, who lived in the tenement house No. 9 Weehawken street, was assaulted by John Lynch and wife, and so badly beaten upon the head with a musket—the musket was broken into three pieces from the violence of the blows—and a hatchet that he died. The alleged murderers are under arrest awaiting trial.

DEC. 1—New York City.—Patrick Kelly, a challenger of votes at the Ninth district of the Twenty-first ward, after challenging a vote was assaulted by a gang of rowdies, knocked down by a cub, after which he got up and while running away, was shot down, and again shot after he was down. The last shot proved fatal. Daniel Noble was arrested as the one sheoting him.

DEC. 6—New York City.—Thomas Hamilton was fatally stabbed in Mulberry street by some person unknown.

DEC. 18—New York City.—John Mooney was robbed

nations should be maintened and then clubbed by some unknown persons in Baxter street, from the effects of which he died. A coroner's inquisition failed to discover any clue to the murderous assailants.

coroner's inquisition failed to discover any clue to the murderous assailants.

INDIANA.

SZPT. 10—Near Cold Springs, on the White river.—
A young man named Jacob Young and his wife were murdered by some person or persons unknown and the woman's body burned to a crisp. The body of Young was horribly muthlated. No arrests.

Oct. 8—Alstyne's Prairie.—William M. Maynard killed his wife. Maynard had been arrested for some alleged unlawful acts, when he escaped from the officer, and, repairing to his wagon on the prairie, where his wife was, deliberately took his rate from his wagon and shot her dead.

DEC. 8—New Abany.—Mr. 8. S. Moore, Jr., clerk in his father's grocery store, was shot dead by Mrs. Morton. She alleged in defence that he made improper proposals to her. She surrendered herself for trial.

DEC. 12—New Albany.—The famous Vigilance Committee, who have visited their vengeance with such unrelentiess hands upon the supposed perpetrators of the Adams & Co. express robbers at seymour, made a second visit to the county jall, and after shooting Sheriff Fulleriove, though happily not dangerously wounding him, and intimidating the remaining guards, hung the three brothers Simeon, Frank and William Reno and Charles Anderson. All the particulars of their seizure of the railroad train, their disguises and return to their starting point, and separation undetected, are still frosh in the memories of everybody and need not be recapitulated.

SEPT. 6—Philadelphia.—Mary Marman, six years

and need not be recapitulated.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SEPT. 6—Philadelphia.—Mary Marman, six years old, outraged, killed and thrown into a brick pond. SEPT. 28—belaware Water Gap.—Theodore Brodhead, shot dead will grappling with robbers of the Brainard Hotel, kept by his brother. Murderers escaped.

Nov. 22—Philadelphia.—Mrs. Mary E. Hill, a wealthy widow lady, residing at the corner of Tenth and Pine strocks, was murdered, as is charged, by her son-in-law, George S. Twitchell, Jr., and his wife as accessory, both of whom are under arrest. Our records of murder present few parallels in alrocity to this. The woman was sleeping on a sofa in the sitting room on the second story, when the life was beaten out of her by a heavy fron poker and then the body thrown out of the window into the back yard.

beaten out of her by a heavy fron poker and then the body thrown out of the window into the back yard.

MASSACHUSETTS.

OCT. 9—Brookline.—George L. Richardson, a Boston banker, in a temporary fit of msanity, as is supposed from sunstroke, cut the throats of two of his children, killing one instantly.

DEC. 4—Charlestown.—A man named Reene with a cleaver cut off the head of Dennis Cronan, his brother-in-law. They were employed in Furbish's fat factory. A dispute about a small sum of money led to the murder. Reene surrendered himself for trial.

SEPT. 4—Brookfield.—Mrs. Wildman, outraged by a negro, and so badly beaten that she died in six hours.

OCT. 1—East Haven.—Apollo W. Brown, of Plymouth, was robbed and murdered by William Abbott. Brown's body was found on the shore with his skull broken in and a number of stabs in the body and neck. Abbott arrested and waiting trial.

OCT. 4—Near Hinesburg.—Peter Russell, aged seventy-five years, was robbed at his own house and then murdered by Henry Welcome. There were nine wounds found on the person of Russell.

SET. 1—Hackensack Bridge.—Rosanna Reilly thrown from the bridge by her husband and

drowned. He was promptly arrested and committed for trial.

SEPT. 14—Millersport.—Luke Miller, stabbed by J.
M. Baker and instantly killed. Baker arrested.

MICHIGAN,
SEPT. 1—Willett Lumber Mill, Belle river.—Mr. Van
Orden, his wife and grandson murdered and robbed
and then the house set on fire.

JOWA

and then the house set on fire.

10WA.

SEPT. 20—Des Moines.—James Kern shot dead by James Kelly in a house of ill fame. Kelly escaped, but was subsequently captured and lodged in the city jail, when fifteen men in disguise, placing revolvers at the heads of the jailors, took him from his cell just outside the city limits and hanged him.

Oct. 23—St. Louis.—Henry D. Christian, a tobacco inspector, was found fonly murdered in an alley, There were terrible gashes upon his person. No clue has ever been discovered to the murderers.

PARIS FASHIONS.

The Guests at Complegue-Their Amusement and Tuelr Toilets-Chit-Chat of the Thea-tres-Riding Habits-Fashionable Colors-Extravagant Tollets.

PARIS, Dec. 4, 1868. While the third series of guests are hunting at Complegue and there displaying all the fashions of Versailles in its paimy days, our lions and lionesses, our creves and crevettes, our Baron P.'s and Marquis X.'s are the faithful habitues of the Folies, where Fredegonde keeps them in a fit of laughter, or at the opera, where the "Huguenots" are revived and diamonds sparkle in all the boxes; or at the Vaudeville, where Mile. Farguell creates a success de larmes and pockethandkerchiefs flutter like Alençon flags in neatly gloved fingers. But your theatrical correspondent has probably reported these intellectual solemnities—I say intellectual because Blanche d' Antigny as Frédégonde and Herve as Chilperic attain to the highest pitch of the sublime in some parts of their performance, and, by the way, as their utterances have become bons mots in the mouths of Boulevardiers-who are all fashion-

able people-1 may as well here record a sample of

their modern esprit.

Poor Chilperic has a melancholy turn in his ex Istence when, after having fallen in love with Fredegonde, he discovers that he has taken to his

I counted 198 guesis at the terminus, 444 packages, and noted that at the weighing stand the officials put down 16,000 pounds of gazz, veivet, sufn, crape, and nnery. All this is cut up a la Louis XIV., Louis XV. and Louis XV. Some have adopted nothing but Pompadour styles after careful reading of this favorite's memoirs, and have revived her pink and blue mixed; another is all Montespan. In gold, brown and purple; a third is all Henrietta of England, or rather of Oriens, in white, splendid textures, brocaded and worked: a fourth is all austere Maintenon, in black velvet and satin drapery white the new shades are adopted and christened by the names of Manon Pisscaut, petit Versailles, Camargo, Monisareau, blanc de Potitors and Trianon. A Dilane to be authentic as all black stain. The bodies, of vivet, can black velvet underskirt. The bodies, of vivet, can black velvet troil. The portraits of all these dames now set the new fashions—no longer drossmakers—and the smallest miniature head with hair dressed to the taste of those deceased is paid a most exorbitant price. All the antiquity shops of the Qual Voltaire are making a good thing of old, worm-care bits of damask, boxes casts, tapestry and ornaments. The Louvre was never so full of imaginative ladies. Thus it is that a new red has been discovered; it is something like Pompian vermilion, but brighter, and is calied caroubler. It is worn under black velvel or sain. Another shade that prevails in satin is prune, with the down on it, This is worn with a prune velvet Versailles or Watteau, and short but wide black lace bow and ends behind.

Mme. de Metternich's rosses are quite a furor; they are made of dark cloth, and the bodies is cut with a short square bassinate behind, such as hort-square the purple crushed ross and mounted in round wreaths. One of the figure and hounced with Brussels.

Riding habits are now

The Kingston Homicide.—Samuel M. Andrews, since his arrival at the State Prison at Charlestown, has manifested the same calmness and tractability of demeaner which has usually characterized his conduct. As he had had some experience of the machinery of a cotton mill he has been set to work in a machine shop. He seems to work with good humon and with a hair amount of diligence.—Boston Journal, Dec. 17.

CUBA.

Magnitude of the Revolution-Inertia of the Government-The March from Puerto Prin-

cipe to Nuevitas.

HAVANA, Dec. 12, 1868. It would be well for the United States and for the world to recognize the fact that a gigantic insurrection exists in this island; that it is supported or countenanced by the great mass of the native population, the exceptions being as insignificant in point of numbers as in the confederacy during the late civil war; that it has established a provisional government, had many encounters with the Spanish troops, in which its supporters inflicted quite as much if not more damage than they suffered, and are now loudly calling upon the great republic for a recognition of belligerent rights, and, finally, that from its inception to the present such has been its rapid increase that the best informed among the disinterested and unprejudiced are already beginning to calculate on an ultimate success which shall leave

the Cubans free and independent. The impotency or supineness of the government in reference to it is wonderful. There is every reason to believe that it is ignorant of what is going on at the seat of insurrection, and even at this late day has no proper appreciation of the dufficulties. Day after day passes and nothing is done at all commensurate with the marnitude of the task before it. A few houses are searched; certain harmless per-sons guilty of writing an enthusiastic letter which has been picked out of the mall bag are arrested; a social dinner is enjoyed, a volunteer organization with a very becoming uniform is sent to the south or north side, and on reaching some port remains there waiting for reinforcements, and meanwhile even the most timid gain courage from its inaction, and from one point after another comes news of risings, until more than half the island is in a state of insur rection, and the bugles of the insurgents, sounding the attack and retreat, are heard within a two days

run of Havans.

As was anticipated by every well informed person. here, the victories of the troops under Valma seda of which you have been advised by telegraph and

their molera ergo. The control of th

Synopsis of Official Reports-Registration British Subjects-General News.

HAVANA, Dec. 12, 1869 The Official Gazette, in its issue of the 10th, contains a report made by the commandant of Man-zaullio of a fight near that place on the 4th. It reads like all the official reports. The rebels were in-trenched, but field before a bayonet charge of the troops; reformed on another plantation, were again charged and again routed; many killed and many

wounded, and many machetes and horses captured. The same journal publishes the official account of the fight at Guantanamo, near Santiago de Cuba, heretolore described in the HERALD, in which the insurgent loss is placed at thirty killed and 120 wounded, while the troops lost one killed and ten

The Official Gazette of the 9th gives a telegram from the military commandant of Moron, stating and the taking of the plantation Trapiche about 250 of the defeated insurgents had availed of the am-

and the taking of the plantation Trapiche about 250 of the defeated insurgents and availed of the amnesty, having presented themselves to the authorities at different points of the jurisdiction.

The Remedios Authana of the 1th publishes a chando' or proclamation of the Leutenant Governor of the invisitation, ordering that all persons who have not been enrolled as volunteers shall give up their arms within ten days from date of order—November 21. The same paper states that the two companies of volunteers that are quartered in that town were destined for the home service at different points of the jurisdiction. The newly formed corps of colored volunteers were to be employed in the same manner.

The steamer Barcelona on the 9th shipped for Nuevitas one section of sappers, another of the medical staf, three pieces of artillery, with the corresponding number of men, twenty-live mules for their conveyance, and a large quantity of war materials. A battailon of mobilized volunteers, just organized at Matsanas, composed of 700 men, are to leave said place for Nuevitas in same steamer.

The Consult ceneral for Great Britain, resident in Havana, under date of the 9th has published a notice urgently requesting all British subjects residing in this island to inscribe their names immediately at the Consulte in this city or at the Vice Consultees at other points of the island. Residents of Santiago de Cuba have made urgent application to the Consulterer to send a British man-ofwar for their protection.

Testerday the twe brothers Anguerica, from Cardenas, and another Cuban named Guerra from Colon, were brought to Havana and marched through the streets in open daylight, all handcurfed.

Among the many amounts of indebtedness of the Ravana manicipality of long standing is the item of about \$180,000 due to the gas company for the lighting of this city and its environs.

Judge Slowaker, of Texas, leaves here for the United States in the steamer Morro Castle, having obtained large concessions from the authorities for building ga

have succeeded in this at such a moment as the present.

The shareholders of the Banco Español are said to find fault with the directors of that institution for an injudicious ontialy of the bank's funds by having engaged to maintain a number of men for a force of volunteers without the necessary authorization of the stockholders and without even having called for an extraordinary meeting for that purpose.

The French war steamer Surcoul, four guns, from Hayti via Santiago de Cuba, and the Germanic war steamer Victoria, ten guns, from Martinique, arrived here this morning.

The weather has improved since the north winds have set in and renders it quite pleasant to our Northern visitors.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU AS A SUGAR PLANTER.—We are gratified to learn that Major General Rousseau, commanding this department, has purchased the magnificent "Belle Isie" plantation, near Brashear City, Berwick's bay, in this State, and has made arrangements to cultirangements to cultivate sugar care another season. The example of General Roussesu in this respect will, doubtless, be serviceable to the interests of the people and eacourage Northern men to make smilar investments. It looks like the General intends to make his home permanently in Louisiana.—New Orleans Bee, Dec. 13.